

Question 1 (10 points)

The NCAA adopts a policy whereby schools can only sell the TV rights to 5 of their regular season football games per season. Schools play 12 games per season. This is an example of:

Question 1 options:

Price fixing

Limitation on output

Monopoly

Competitive balance

Question 2 (10 points)

A court is unlikely to overturn a commissioner's decision, as long as it:

Question 2 options:

Follows the league's constitution and bylaws

Follows the league and players association's collective bargaining agreement

Is not arbitrary or capricious

All of the above

None of the above

Question 3 (10 points)

The Public Function Theory refers to:

Question 3 options:

A theory of establishing state action based on whether a state's involvement is so entwined with a private actor's conduct so as to make them a state actor

A theory of establishing state action based on whether the activities of a private party are that which are ordinarily done by the government

A theory of establishing state action based on the Supreme Court ruling that the NCAA is a state actor

A theory of establishing state action based on procedural due process of law

Question 4 (10 points)

Most professional individual sport governing bodies have rules that prohibit the use of equipment that would do which of the following?

Question 4 options:

Confer an unfair advantage

Present safety concerns

Minimally alter the nature of the sport

A and B

Question 5 (10 points)

Julia is an owner of a company that produces jerseys. The company is located in the state of California and produces all of its jerseys in California. However, some of its purchasers live in other states. Julia has funded the entire company herself and run into financial problems. Because of this, she has decided on her own to increase the price of jerseys by 100% over what they are currently selling for. Doing so:

Question 5 options:

Violates U.S. antitrust law

Does not violate U.S. antitrust law, because there is not an agreement between two or more parties

Does not violate U.S. antitrust law, because there is not price fixing

Does not violate antitrust law, because the activity doesn't affect interstate commerce

Question 6 (10 points)

Any action that is fairly attributable to the state, either directly or indirectly by local, state or federal government, or any of its components or employees is:

Question 6 options:

Risk management

Unlawful search and seizure

State action

Nexus/entanglement

Question 7 (10 points)

Strict scrutiny requires that in order for the governmental restraint or infringement to be constitutional it must be...

Question 7 options:

"substantially related" to an "important" government interest

"substantially related" to a "compelling" government interest

"necessary" to achieve a "legitimate" government interest

"necessary" to achieve a "compelling" government interest

Question 8 (10 points)

Which of the following is not a purpose of U.S. antitrust law?

Question 8 options:

Prohibiting unlawful mergers interfering with a free market

Ensuring corporations generate the greatest amount of revenue

Providing consumers a wider range of products

Providing consumers products at lower prices

Question 9 (10 points)

In judicial review of commissioners' decisions, courts typically show deference to:

Question 9 options:

The commissioner

Team owners

Players

Players associations

Question 10 (10 points)

The NCAA adopts a policy that only it can sell TV rights for all regular season NCAA games. Schools and conferences are not allowed to sell their TV rights. This is an example of:

Question 10 options:

Price fixing

Limitation on output

Monopoly

Competitive balance